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LATEST *Foreign Occurrences.*

THE

Following Intelligence

lled from Glaſgow papers as late as the h October, was received by the ſhip Fanny, Captain Bolin who arrived at New York in days from Glaſgow:

LONDON, September 25.

KING'S SPEECH.

HOUSE *of* PEERS—*September* 24.

THIS day in compliance with his Majeſty's Proclamation, a number of their lordſhips aſſembled—and about 3 o'clock the king came to the houſe in ſtate, with the uſual attendants who accompany him on thoſe occaſions. Being ſeated on the throne, ſir Francis Molyneaux, uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent to deſire the attendance of the commons, the ſpeaker of whom, with a few of the members being come to the bar, his Majeſty addreſſed them as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have called you together at this unuſual ſeaſon, in order to recommend it to you to conſider of the propriety of enabling me, without delay to avail myſelf, to a farther extent of the voluntary ſervices of the militia, at a moment when an increaſe of our active force abroad may be productive of the moſt important and beneficial conſequences.

"We have ſeen the happy effect of the meaſures which you adopted on this ſubject in the laſt ſeſſion, and the forces which I was thereby enabled to employ, have already diſplayed in the face of the enemy, a courage, diſcipline and ſteadineſs, worthy the character of Britiſh ſoldiers. In the ſhort interval ſince the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, our ſituation and proſpect have under the bleſſing of Providence improved beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation.

"The abilities and valour of the commander and troops of the combined imperial armies, have been continued to be eminently diſplayed; the deliverance of Italy may now be conſidered as atchieved by the reſult of a campaign equal in renown and ſucceſs to any the moſt brilliant recorded in hiſtory. And I have had the heartfelt ſatisfaction of ſeeing the valour of my fleets and armies ſucceſsfully employed to the ſupport of my allies, to the ſupport of our juſt cauſe, and to the advancement of the moſt important intereſt of the Britiſh Empire.

"The kingdom of Naples has been ſubdued from the French yoke, and reſtored to the dominion of its lawful ſovereign, and my former connexions with that power has been renewed.

"French expedition to Egypt has continued to be productive of calamity and diſgrace to our enemies—while its ultimate views againſt our Indian poſſeſſions have been utterly confounded.

"The deſperate attempt which they have lately made to extricate themſelves from their difficulties, has been defeated by the courage of the Turkiſh forces, directed by the ſkill, and animated by the heroiſm of a Britiſh Officer with a ſmall portion of my naval force under his command, and the overthrow of that reſtleſs and perfidious power, who, inſtigated by the artifices and deluded by the promiſes of the French had entered into their ambitious and deſtructive project in India has placed the Britiſh intereſts in that quarter of the globe in a ſtate of ſolid and permanent ſecurity. The vigilance, deciſion and wiſdom of the Governor general in Bengal, on this great and important occaſion, and the tried abilities and valour of the commanders, officers and troops employed under his direction, are entitled to my higheſt praiſe.

"There is, I truſt, every reaſon to expect, that the effort which I am making for the deliverance of the United provinces, will prove ſucceſsful.

"The Britiſh arms have reſcued from the poſſeſſion of the enemy, the principal port and naval arſenal of the Dutch Republic—and altho' we have to regret the loſs of many brave men in a ſubſequent attack againſt the enemy, whoſe poſition enabled them to obſtruct our progreſs, I have the ſtrongeſt ground to expect that the ſkill of my Generals, and the determined Reſolution and intrepidity of my troops, will ſoon ſurmount every obſtacle, and that the fleet which under the uſurped dominion of France, was deſtined to co operate in the invaſion of theſe iſlands, may ſpeedily, I truſt, under its ancient ſtandard, partake in the glory of reſtoring the Religion, Liberty and Independence of thoſe provinces ſo long in intimate union and alliance with this country.

"While you rejoice with me in theſe events which add ſo much luſtre to the Britiſh character, you will I am perſuaded as cordially join in the ſentiments ſo juſtly due to the conduct of my good and faithful ally the emperor of Ruſſia. To his magnanimity and wiſdom, directing to diſtant quarters of Europe the force of his extenſive and powerful empire, we are in a great degree indebted for the ſucceſs of our own efforts, as well as for the rapid and favourable change in the general ſituation of affairs. I have directed copies to be laid before you, of thoſe engagements which have conſolidated and cemented a connexion ſo conſonant to the permanent intereſts of my empire, and ſo important at this moment to every part of the civilized world.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"The ample ſupplies which you have granted to me in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion will, I truſt ſo nearly provide for the exigencies of the public ſervice, even on the extenſive ſcale which our preſent operations require as to enable me, without further aid to continue thoſe exertions to the cloſe of the preſent year—but in order to afford you the convenience of a long receſs, I recommend it to you to conſider of providing for the expences that will be neceſſary in the early part of the enſuing year—and with this view I have ordered the proper eſtimate to be laid before you

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In purſuance of your recommendation, I judged it proper to communicate to my two houſes of Parliament in Ireland, at the cloſe of their laſt ſeſſion, the ſentiments which you had expreſſed to me concerning an incorporating union with that kingdom.

"The experience of every day confirms me in the perſuaſion, that ſignal benefit will be derived to both countries from that important meaſure; and I truſt that the diſpoſition of my Parliament there will be found to correſpond with that which you have manifeſted for the accompliſhment of a work which tends ſo much to add to the ſecurity and happineſs of all my Iriſh ſubjects, and to conſolidate the ſtrength and proſperity of the Empire."

ENGAGEMENT IN HOLLAND.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Tueſday, September 24.

Downing ſtreet, September 24.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Field Marſhal his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of ſtate.

Head Quarters, Schagen Brug,
September 20, 1799.

SIR,

In my diſpatch of the 16th inſtant I acquainted you with my intentions of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's poſition, the moment that the re inforcements joined.

Upon the 16th every neceſſary arrangement being made, the army moved forward in four principal columns, in the following order:

The left column, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, conſiſting of—

Two ſquadrons of the 18th light dragoons,
Major General the Earl of Chatham's brigade;
Major General Moore's brigade;
Major General the Earl of Cavan's brigade
Firſt battalion of Britiſh Grenadiers of the line;
Firſt battalion of light Infantry of the line;
The 23d and 55th regiments under colonel M'Donald; deſtined to turn the enemy's right on the Zuyder Zee and marched at ſix o'clock on the evening of the 18th.

The columns upon the right, the firſt commanded by Lieutenant General D'Hermann, conſiſting of

The 7th Light Dragoons.
Twelve battalions of Ruſſians, and
Major General Manner's brigade; the ſecond, commanded by Lieutenant General Dundas, conſiſting of
Two ſquadrons of the 11th light dragoons.
Two brigades of foot guards, and
Major-General his highneſs Prince William's brigade, the third column, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney, conſiſting of
Two ſquadrons of the 18th light dragoons,
Major General Don's brigade,
Major General Coote's brigade,

marched from the poſitions they occupied at day break the morning of the 19th. The object of the firſt column was to drive the enemy from the heights of Camper Duyne, the villages under the heights, and finally to take poſſeſſion of Bergen, the ſecond was to force the enemy's poſition at Walmenhuyſen and Schoreldam, and to co operate with the column under Lieutenant General D'Hermann—and the third to take poſſeſſion of Oude Carſpel at the head of the Lange Dyke, a great road leading to Alkmaar.

It is neceſſary to obſerve, that the country in which we had to act, preſented in every direction the moſt formidable obſtacles. The enemy upon their left occupied to a great advantage the high ſand hills which extend from the ſea in front of Petten to the town of Bergen, and were intrenched in three intermediate villages. The country over which the columns under Lieutenant Generals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney had to move for the attack of the fortified poſts of Walmenhuyſen, Schoreldam, and the Lange Dyke, is a plain interſected every three or four hundred yards by broad deep wet ditches and canals.—The bridges acroſs the only two or three roads which led to theſe places were deſtroyed, and abbatis were laid at different diſtances.

Lieutenant General D'Hermann's column commenced its attack which was conducted with the greateſt ſpirit and gallantry, at half paſt 3 o'clock in the morning, and by 8 had ſucceeded in ſo great a degree as to be in poſſeſſion of Bergen. In the wooded country which ſurrounds this village the principal force of the enemy was placed, and the Ruſſian troops advancing with an intrepidity which overlooked the formidable reſiſtance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was neceſſary to preſerve the advantage they had gained, and they were in conſequence after a moſt vigorous reſiſtance, obliged to retire from Bergen (where I am much concerned to ſtate, Lieutenant Generals D'Hermann and Tchertchekoff were made priſoners, the latter dangerouſly wounded) and fell back upon Schorel, which village they were alſo forced to abandon, but which was immediately retaken by Major General Manner's brigade, notwithſtanding the heavy fire of the enemy. Here this brigade was immediately reinforced by two battalions of Ruſſians which had co-operated with Lieutenant General Dundas, in the attack of Walmenhuyſen, by Major General D'Oyle's brigade of guards, and by the 35th Regiment under the command of his highneſs prince William. The action was renewed by theſe troops for a conſiderable time with ſucceſs—but the entire want of ammunition on the part of the Ruſſians, and the exhauſted ſtate of the whole corps engaged in that particular ſituation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and the Zuyder Sluys.

As ſoon as it was ſufficiently light, the attack upon the village of Walmenhuyſen, where the enemy was ſtrongly poſted with cannon, was made by Lieutenant General Dundas. Three battalions of Ruſſians who formed a ſeparate corps, deſtined to co-operate from Krabbendam in this attack, commanded by Major-General Sedmoratzky, very gallantly ſtormed the village on its left flank, while at the ſame time it was entered on the right by the firſt regiment of guards. The grenadier battalion of the guards had been previouſly detached to march upon Schoreldam, on the left of Lieutenant General D'Hermann's column as was the 3d Regiment of guards, and the 2d battalion of the 5th Regiment, to keep up the communication with that under Lieutenant General Sir James Pultney.—The remainder of Lieutenant General Dundas's column, which after taking poſſeſſion of Walmenhuyſen, had been joined by the firſt battalion of the 5th Regiment, marched againſt Schoreldam which place they maintained under a heavy and galling fire, until the troops engaged on their right had retired at the concluſion of the action.

The column under Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteny, proceeded to its object of attack, at the time appointed, and after overcoming the greateſt difficulties and the moſt determined oppoſition carried by ſtorm the principal poſt of Oude Carſpel, at the head of the Lange Dyke; upon which occaſion the 20th regiment under the command of Colonel Spencer, embraced a favourable opportunity which preſented itſelf of highly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

This point was defended by the chief force of the Batavian Army under the command of General Daendel's. The circumſtances, however, which occurred on the right, rendered it impoſſible to profit by this brilliant exploit, which will ever reflect the higheſt credit on the general officers and troops engaged in it, and made it neceſſary to withdraw Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney's column from the poſition which he had taken within a ſhort diſtance from Alkmaer. The ſame circumſtance led to the neceſſity of recalling the corps under Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had proceeded without interruption to Hoorne, of which city he had taken poſſeſſion, together with its garriſon.

The whole of the Army therefore re-occupied its former poſition.

The well grounded hopes I had entertained of complete ſucceſs in this operation, and which were fully juſtified by the reſult of the three, and by the firſt ſucceſſes of the fourth attack upon the right, and to the great diſappointment I muſt naturally feel on this occaſion; but the circumſtances which have occurred I ſhould have conſidered of very little general importance, had I not to lament the loſs of many brave officers and ſoldiers, both of his Majeſty's and the Ruſſians troops who have fallen.

The gallantry diſplayed by the troops engaged, the ſpirit with which they overcame every obſtacle which nature and art oppoſed to them, and the cheerfulneſs with which they maintained the fatigue of an action, which laſted without intermiſſion from half paſt 3 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, are beyond my powers to deſcribe or to extol. Their exertions fully entitle them to the admiration and gratitude of their king and country.

Having thus faithfully detailed the events of this firſt attack, and paid the tribute of regret due to the diſtinguiſhed merit of thoſe who fell, I have much conſolation in being able to ſtate that the efforts which have been made, although not crowned with immediate ſucceſs, ſo far from militating againſt the general object of the campaign promiſe to be highly uſeful to our future operations. The capture of 60 officers, and upwards of 3000 men and the deſtruction of 16 pieces of cannon, with large ſupplies of Ammunition, which the interſected nature of the country did not admit of being withdrawn, are convincing proofs that the loſs of the enemy in the field has been far ſuperior to our own; and in addition to this, it is material to ſtate, that nearly 13 000 men the allied troops had unavoidably no ſhare in action.

In viewing the ſeveral circumſtances which curred during this arduous day, I cannot av expreſſing the obligations I owe to Lieut. Ge rals Dundas, and Sir James Pulteney, for th able aſſiſtance, and alſo to mention my great tisfaction at the conduct of Major Generals Royal Highneſs Prince William, D'Oyley, Ma ners, Burrard, and Don, to whoſe ſpirited ex tions the credit gained by the brigades they co manded is greatly to be imputed.

Captain Sir Home Popham and the ſeveral ficers of my ſtaff ———— exerted the ſelves to the utmoſt, and rendered me moſt eſſ tial ſervice. I feel alſo much indebted to ſpirited conduct of a detachment of ſeamen, der the direction of Sir Home Popham and C Godfrey of the navy, in the conduct of three boats, each carrying one 12 pound carron which acted with conſiderable effect on the A maer Canal; nor muſt I omit expreſſing my knowledgments to the Ruſſian Major Gene Eſſen, Sedmoratzky, and Schutorff.

I tranſmit herewith returns of the killed wounded, &c.

I am, Sir, your's,
FREDERICK.

P. S. Not having yet received return the loſs ſuſtained by the Ruſſians troops, I only obſerve that I underſtand their loſs in kil wounded and miſſing, amounts to nearly men.

Return of the killed and wounded, and miſſi

Total—1 Lieut. Col. Captains, 2 Subaltern Staff, 2 Serjeants, 109 rank and file ki 7 Lieut. Col. 6 Majors, 15 Captains; 15 alterns, 20 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 345 and file wounded; 22 Serjeants, 5 D 463 rank and file miſſing.

Return of Officers killed, wounded, miſſing, taken priſoners.

Grenadier battalion of guards—Lieut. Col. ris and Captain Gunthorpe, killed; Waynyard and Capt. Neville, wounded.
3d battalion of the 2d guards—Lieut. Col. wounded, Lieut. Col. Dawkins and Capt. bes, wounded, and taken priſoners; Henry Wheatley, wounded; Enſign ley, wounded and taken priſoner.
1ſt battalion of the Coldſtream guards—L Col. Cunningham, wounded.
1ſt battalion of the 17th foot—Major Grey, jor Cochburne, Captains Grace and Kinte wounded; Lieut. Wickham miſſing, ſup taken; Lieut. Wilſon and Enſign Thos ſhounded.
2d battalion of the 17th foot—Major Woo Lieutenant Saunders, wounded.
1ſt battalion of the 40th foot—Enſign El killed; Major Wingfield, Captains D Thomſon, Gear, Myers and Lieutenant liams, wounded; Captain O'Donnel, m
2d battalion of do. Capt. Trollope, wou ſince dead—Captains Dancer and Tho and Lieutenant M'Pherſon wounded.
1ſt battalion of 5th foot—Lieutenant C Oſwald and Major Hay wounded—Maj tit, wounded and taken priſoner—Capt. ary, Enſigns Wilkinſon, Deane and wounded.
1ſt battalion of the 9th foot—Lieutenant V ford and Quarter maſter Holles, killed Smith wounded and taken priſoner— Grant and Rothwell wounded.
2d battalion of the 9th foot—Capt. Balfou led; Lieut. Col Crew, wounded Grench, wounded and taken priſoner— Butter miſſing.
55th Regiment of foot—Captains King and man, and Lieutenant Prater wounded.

N. B Lieutenant Rowan of the Roya vy, wounded—4 ſeamen killed—7 ditto w ed.

Three hundred and fifty rank and file first battalion of the 35th regiment cannot ly be accounted for, from the nature of th on, and from the regiment being ſent imme ly to the Helder in charge of priſoners; is much to be feared that nearly 100 are and the remainder wounded and miſſing.

Return of the Royal Artillery, received f general Return was cloſed.

Five gunners, 4 gun-drivers, 3 addition ners, killed—1ſt Lieutenant Elige, wounde taken priſoner—Volunteer John Douglaſs ed—8 gunners, 6 gun-drivers, 4 addition ners, wounded—7 gunners, 9 gun-driver ing.

Signed
ALEX. HOPE,
Aſſiſtant Adjutant Gene

FRENCH ACCOUNT

Of the action in Holland.

The following is the Copy of a Bulletin ſent by the French Miniſter at the Hague, to the Adminiſtration of the Commune of Dunkirk, on the occaſion of the Action of Thurſday laſt.

It was brought to England by a Cartel which eached Dover from Dunkirk laſt night.

BULLETIN,

Addreſs to the Adminiſtration of the Commune of Dunkirk, by the miniſter of the French Republic at the Hague.

"On the 19th September, the Ruſſians attacked the French and Batavian army. An action ook place near the town of Berghe. The Ruſſians left 2000 dead on the field of Battle, and 000 of them were priſoners, with 20 pieces of annon. The Batavian Diviſions rivalled us in ourage, and did wonders. The National guards vere ambitious to take a part in the action, and he Volunteers of Rotterdam and of Delft have articularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

Hague, 19th September 1799—11 in the Evening.

(Signed)
"FRORENT GUIOT,
Miniſter of the French Republic.
A true Copy)
(Signed)
"MARYENS, Secretary."

LONDON, September 20.

By an eſtimate of the total loſs of men of the lied and French armies during the preſent camign, taken from the French publication, the aount is 116,400 men!

September 25.

We are happy to ſtate the ſafe arrival of the mainder of the Jamaica fleets under convoy of e Regulus, of 44 guns, and alſo the fleet from e lee ward iſlands, under convoy of the Favour ſloop and Concord frigate. In the latter adral Harvey is arrived from St. Kitt's.

September 27.

We this morning received Paris Journals to the th inſt. from which we have made ſuch extracts our limits will admit. They do not contain uch that is important from the armies.

By an article from Bruſſels of the 16th inſt. it ould appear that the Pruſſians are in motion, d that this circumſtance excites ſome degree of arm.

There is nothing from Holland of ſo late a date the account we had before received from that ountry. The intelligence of the action of the th had not reached Paris on the 22d.

The ſituation of the army of Italy may be colſted from the following articles, which appear in e paper of the lateſt date:

"Citizen Beauport, chief of brigade, comnding at Genoa, writes as follows under dates the 7th September. "I am much afraid that noa will become a ſecond Verona for me. A il war will ſooner or later break out within our lls. The patriotic and ariſtocratic parties have eady more than once come to blows.

"I have not half a ſufficient number of ſoldiers preſerve the tranquility of the city. We yeſday received account from general Championet. His advanced guard is proceeding towards oi. The day before yeſterday we expected to the enemy before the gates of Genoa; but approach of Championet has cauſed them to reat.—The victory of Maſſena in Helvitia will bably force the Aſtro-Ruſſians to evacuate dmont.

They write from Gavi, under date of Septem 7: "This morning the Auſtrians precipitatebandoned the poſitions of Caroſio, Eſbriſco, di &c. carrying with them all their artille. They retired in two columns, one of which has en road towards Seraville, and the other has ected its march towards St. Chriſtopher. Thus communication with Genoa is re-eſtabliſhed. Moreau is marching againſt Novi. This unected movement is in conſequence, it is ſaid Championet's advancing with great expedition the Milaneſe. It is to prevent the junction theſe three corps that Suwarrow has retreated."

The diſcuſſions in the councils, which the length our Parlimentary report obliges us to omit, ap to have been conducted with ſome warmth.

September 28.

The two Hamburgh mails, which were due, arrived. The firſt yeſterday evening, the nd this morning.

They could not be expected to bring later intelnce than that which we have already comicated to our readers from the Paris papers.

SUWARROW

moved his Head Quarters to Turin, for the poſe of ſecuring the Piedmonteſe Frontiers, overing any attack from the Valais, and of ing open a Communication with Switzer-

KLENAU

dvancing againſt Genoa, but the badneſs of roads is an almoſt inſuperable obſtacle to all dity of movement.

n Switzerland the Allies poſſeſs no force capaof making an effectual ſtand againſt the French fter ſome hard fighting on the 30th and 31ſt Hotze has been driven behind the Lith and French are preparing, it is ſuppoſed to adce againſt the Griſons.

The plans of the Archduke in advancing into bia have not yet developed themſelves. It id that the Auſtrians are proceeding towards heim. It is not clear that Philipſbourg has een relieved, nor that the Army under Ge Muller has re-croſſed the Rhine. On the a French corps of 5000 men croſſed the to proceed to the Black Foreſt—a ſecond s to follow. On the 13th the French retired from Heidelberg to Manheim, but not in conſequence of any defeat.

The news from Holland is not of ſo late a date by ſome days, as that of which we are already in poſſeſſion.

A column of 10,000 French troops is arrived at Dort.

The movements of the Pruſſian troops begin to be rather more active than they have been for ſome time paſt. A body of Pruſſians, but not a ſtrong one, is on its march towards Rees. It is to be encamped between that place and Emmerich.

The Emperor of Ruſſia gives as a reaſon for prohibiting all intercourſe between Daniſh ſubjects and the Ruſſians, that the Daniſh Government has tolerated revolutionary ſocieties. But the moſt important intelligence at leaſt to this country, brought by the mail, relates to the commercial ſtate of Hamburgh. Our readers are acquainted with the numerous failures which have lately taken place in that city occaſioned in a great meaſure by enormous ſpeculations. Six houſes failed between the 18th and 20th, one of them a very large houſe which had conſiderable dealings with England, Holland, America, Spain, Denmark, Ruſſia, Naples and France. This calamity has rouſed the attention of all the Hamburgh merchants, who have had ſeveral meetings. It was firſt propoſed to follow the plan adopted a few years ago in this country; viz. the iſſue of Commercial Bills, but this propoſal met with oppoſition. It was at length determined to form a Commercial Fund of relief, to which ſome of the moſt reſpectable houſes in Hamburgh have ſubſcribed one million and an half of marks. It is hoped that this remedy will be effectual.

Lieut. Harris wounded and ſince dead in Holland, is a ſon of the conqueror of Seyringapatem.

Gen. Moreau was ſtill with the Army of Italy on the 21ſt Fructidor. He publiſhed a declaration that day, that the city of Genoa was in a ſtate of ſiege.

A Dutch battalion of 140 men who firſt gave way in their army in the affair of the 10th are diſmiſſed, and 14 perſons, officers and privates, are to be ſhot for miſconduct.

The French Council of Elders have rejected the reſolution which went to abrogate the power given to the Directory to introduce troops within the conſtitutional limits.

It is worthy of obſervation, that the Generals of the two hoſtile Armies in Italy have each dethroned a king—Championet the king of Naples; Suwarrow the king of Poland.

The town of Perouſe has ſurrendered to the allies in Italy.

September 30.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received at the Admiralty from the Texel, with advices from Admiral Mitchel. Report as uſual, was made to ſupply the place of information; and the rumour of the evening was, that another action had taken place in the neighbourhood of Alkmaer, the reſult of which was highly favourable to the Britiſh Arms.

Two thouſand priſoners and ſeveral pieces of cannon were ſtated to be the fruits of this victory; but no mention was made of our having forced the enemy's lines, or having gained ground by the event. The fact however is, that at the date of theſe diſpatches, viz. Wedneſday laſt the 25th inſt. the main Armies remained in the ſame ſituation in which they were left after the action of the 19th, and nothing important had occurred only his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York had learned that conſiderable reinforcements had been received by the enemy from Flanders and Brabant.

In conſequence of the intelligence by the above diſpatches, Mr. Courvaiſſeur, the meſſenger, and Mr. Evans the Admiralty meſſenger, left town for Yarmouth, to forward the reinforcements to Admiral Mitchel, and likewiſe to the Army.

Yeſterday the Royal waggoner,s corps, commanded by Colonel M'Donald, embarked at Blackwell, with ſome Artillery horſes and cannon for the ſervice of the expedition.

On Friday night an overland diſpatch was received at the India houſe from Bombay, the contents of which we are informed, relate to the further operations of the governor general the Earl of Mornington, and Lord Clive the Governor of Madras, in the Myſore country. The treaſure found in the bulletin depoſit, a few cros from Seringaparem, affords a hope that a vaſt quantity of ſpecie in gold, mohurs, pagados and rupees will be collected. The princes, ſons of the late Tippoo Sultan, were tolerably well reconciled to their fate, at the date of this diſpatch. The principal officers of Tippoo's Dubar were employed in rendering complete ſtatements of the revenue of the country, under the inſpection of the Britiſh government.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received at the Admiralty office from vice Admiral Mitchell, dated from the Helder on the 24th inſt. No accounts have reached town from the Army, ſo that it appears the projected attack on the enemy's lines was not made on the 22d, owing probably to the rainy ſeaſon. It is however ſuppoſed to have been made before this time. A diverſion was intended to be made from the Zuyder Zee, between Hoorne and Amſterdam.

Vice Admiral Mitchel, with his flotilla had taken Euckhuyſen, where he had been received with the greateſt manifeſtations of joy, and ſome ſmall towns on the Zuyder Zee the number of which he meant to encreaſe, in order more effectually to co-operate with the Army. The hereditary Prince of Orange was at the head quarters of the Allied Army, and was forming a conſiderable corps to act in conjunction with our troops which corps gen. Bentick was to command.

It appears that the French entertain great diſtruſt of the Dutch troops. An additional body of French troops had arrived at the head quarters of gen. Brune, which he had placed in all the moſt important poſts, not chuſing to commit the defence of them to the Batavians.

HOUSE of COMMONS,

Colonel Gaſcoigne brought up a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, praying relief for the Weſt India merchants; the object a mere temporary loan to meet the preſent exigency, ariſing from the great quantity of Weſt India produce on hand. Half a million was the ſum aſked for, and two millions and an half of produce was now lying dead in the ſingle port of Liverpool. There was now 190,000 hogſheads of ſugar on hand, and yet a trifling demand. He concluded with moving leave to lay ſaid petition on the table.

To a queſtion from the ſpeaker, col. Gaſcoigne ſaid the merchants would give ample ſecurity, that no loſs ſhould fall on the public.

Mr. Pitt thought the difficulty a ſerious one, and the caſe one of thoſe few in which the houſe ought to grant relief.

The bill to enable his majeſty to avail himſelf of the farther ſervice of the militia went through a committee. On the queſtion for going into the above committee, Mr. Jones conceived it would be a ſpecies of ſwindling to keep the Dutch fleet if we did not ſucceed in reſtoring the Stadtholder.

Mr. Tierney thought alſo, that the getting the fleet as we did, bound us to purſue the plan for the reſtoration of the Stadtholder, notwithſtanding what difficulties ſhould ariſe.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, there was no ſuch engagement, though in honour we were bound to uſe every ſuch exertion for that effect. At the ſame time he took that opportunity of declaring that nothing had happened to leſſen our aſſurance of ſucceſs; for that ſince the ſhort time this ſubject was diſuſed, advice had been received from our fleets, that they had been received in more than one or two towns as deliverers, and that the ſtandard of the ancient government was erected.

The report of the militia bill was then brought up, and ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, the houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply, on which the following reſolutions were moved and agreed to.

That 120,000 ſeamen, including 22,699 marines, be granted to his majeſty for the ſervice of two lunar months, commencing the 1ſt of January 1800—A ſum of 544,000l. for wages for the ſame, at the rate of 1l. 17s. per man, for the above period.—A ſum of 456,000l. for maintenance, at the rate of 1l. 18s. per man. A ſum of 720 000l. for wear and tear of ſhips, at the rate of 3s. a man per month. A ſum of 60,000l. for ordnance, at the rate of 5s. per month. That a ſum of 3 000 000l. be granted to his majeſty to pay off the Exchequer Bill iſſued in conſequence of the Exchequer Loan Bills of laſt ſeſſion, and payable on the firſt day of the ſeſſion.

The report was then brought up end ordered to be received to-morrow, and the Committee of ſupply deferred till wedneſday. Adjourned.

Mr. Pitt in addition to what he had already ſaid, relative to the intelligence from Holland, mentioned, that the advice from our fleets ſtated that at every place where the people of the country could ſhew their real diſpoſitions, they were ſanguine in favour of the Stadtholder, and manifeſted the greateſt joy and exultation.

TORBAY, September 21.

Arrived the fleet under the command of lord Bridport, 35 ſail of the line, 3 frigates, and a fire ſhip, Left Admiral Warren with 5 ſhips of the line cruizing off Breſt.

DEAL, September 28.

Orders have been ſent to Woodwich for ſeveral ſhips to be got in readineſs to drop down the river with powder and ammunition ſtores for the Army in Holland.

EDINBURGH, October 3.

Among our gallant countrymen who diſplayed themſelves particularly at the late ever memorable ſiege of Seringapatem, were Major-general Baird and Lieut. Col. Campbell. The former is a brother to Colonel Baird, of Newbyth. The latter is brother to Colonel Campbell of Achalader.

GLASGOW, October 3.

If we except the following letter from our correſpondent in London, we have little to day worth mentioning. No intelligence whatever has been recieved from France or Germany, whence one mail is now due. Nor has any thing further from Holland officially tranſpired ſince our laſt, than the expreſſion in this letter, of Mr. Pitt's favourable opinion of the ſentiments and diſpoſition of the Dutch.

OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

MILAN, September 2.

We have received intelligence, that the headquarters will be ſhifted from Aſti to Turin. General Klenau, after the conqueſt of Golfodella Speza, and of the fortreſs di Santa Maria, is advancing againſt Genoa, and ſoon expected to enter that place. All the peaſants in that neighbourhood are employed in widening and mending the roads on the Riviera di Levante which were hitherto impaſſable for cannon, to enable the army alſo to advance from that ſide. Suwarrow, meanwhile, marches towards Turin, to ſecure the Piedmonteſe frontiers on the borders of France, and to cover the attacks from the Valais, as well as to keep open the communication with Switzerland, whether he is ſaid to prepare to cret expedition.

On the 30th ult. 1500 French advanced Mount Chaumont as far as Suza, and Auſtrian advanced poſt, but, on the day, the Auſtrians advanced again, them back. It was the intention of the plunder; but during the night they cipitately.

Letters from Sarzans ſtate, that general nau had defeated a body of French neighbourhood of Rapallo, ſituated on the Genoeſe, and forced them haſtily to croſs the mountains.

A proclamation has been publiſhed to the tants of the Eccleſiaſtical States, in the the king of the Two Sicilies.

FRANKFORT, September 14.

We hear that the Imperial Ruſſian at the court of the Elector of Saxony has recalled from Dreſden. The report that Galitzin had been appointed Ruſſian to the court of Berlin is not confirmed.

HAMBURGH, September 21.

The failures in this city have been numerous and have created great alarm.

The worſt of public calamities is certainly the ſudden ſtoppage of ſeveral houſes of credit and capital, which naturally cauſes an entire ſtagnation of all commercial reſources, together with all public and private ſales.

In ſimilar inſtances, friendſhip and intereſt have done much, and may do more, to ſupport thoſe houſes under temporary embarraſſments that are really deſerving of ſupport.

But when inconſiderate ſpeculations have locked up ſome millions of property, and produced a public criſis like the preſent, both friendſhip and private intereſt are by far too feeble to ſtop the evil.

Public intereſt and credit being at ſtake, public ſpirited meaſures ought to be ſpeedily adopted.

The moſt enlightened of the Hamburgh merchants have felt the neceſſity of theſe meaſures and much to their credit, have propoſed a moſt effectual remedy, adopted only a few years ago in the firſt commercial city in the univerſe. The timely iſſue of commercial bills for the relief of merchants in Great Britain, ſaved at that time, thouſands of European merchants from ruin:—and with ſo ſecure an example before them, we are ſorry to relate that the propoſals to this effect in the late commercial meeting were over-ruled.

The London merchants complain of the ſudden return of ſo many proteſted bills from Hamburgh, which cauſed ſeveral ſtoppages there, and Hamburgh merchants murmur at being overſtocked with merchandize, the conſignment of which they had provoked both by order and encouragement.

P. S. Since writing the above we are extremely happy to add, that a plan has been adopted, ſigned by ſome of the moſt reſpectable houſes in Hamburgh for a Commercial Fund of Relief for the merchants, to which about one million and an half of marks have been already ſubſcribed, and it is expected ſoon to amount to two millions. In our next we ſhall detail this plan more at length.

BERN, September 5.

The following is the poſition of the Army of the Danube, at this time.

The firſt diviſion commanded by gen. Thureau is in the Valais. The ſecond commanded by gen. Lecourbe, is drawn out from the Valais to Walletten. The third commanded by gen. Soult, occupies all the country betwen Glaris and Adleiſwill, two leagues from Zurich. The fourth commanded by gen. Mortier, extends from Adleiſwill to Dieticon. The fifth under the orders of gen. Large, from Dieticon to Baden. The ſixth under the orders of the General of Brigade Hendelet, from Baden to Waldſhut. The ſeventh under command of gen. Kleine, is in the Frickthal. The eighth is at Baſle, under gen. Chæran. And the legion corps of Tobler is at Spruttencach.

GENOA, September 6.

We have received diſpatches from gen. Championet, ſtating that the Army of the Alps is come down in the plains of Piedmont, and that the fortreſs of Aſſietta had been taken by aſſault, by four companies of grenadiers, and three companies of conſcripts. He ſtates likewiſe the ſucceſs obtained at Scacciatto, Exiles, Suſa and Pignerol.

MANHEIM, September 11.

The Army under the command of gen. Muller has burned the town of Philipſbourgh to the ground, becauſe the inhabitants refuſed to ſurrender. Three advanced redoubts, fortified with paliſadoes, and mounted with cannon which defended the entrance of the place, were intended to be attacked, when it was learnt that two columns, conſiſting of 15,000 Auſtrians under the command of the Archduke Charles, were already partly at Louiſbourgh, and the reſt about tea Stutgard.

The Army of the Rhine not being ſufficiently ſtrong to continue ahe ſiege, and being obliged at the ſame time to oppoſe their troops to thoſe which had arrived to raiſe it, made an attempt to repaſs the Rhine, after having put Philipſbourgh in an uninhabitable ſtate, and having made an extremely uſeful diverſion.

PARIS, September 22.

Letters from the Hague of the 12th inſtant ſtate that general diſaffection has ſhewn itſelf among the Dutch troops, which was the cauſe of the failure of the French attack on the enemy's ſtes in Holland on the 20th inſt. The Dutch away in ſuch numbers, towards Haerlem, that it was found neceſſary to ſhut the gates againſt them.

Though our Army left the field of battle at Novi, that action muſt cauſe the moſt dreadful ſenſations to our enemies. Moreau bro't back our troops with complete ſucceſs to their former poſts, and they were ſo little diſpirited by what they had ſuffered, that eight days after, the enemy thinking to ſurpriſe one of our diviſions was ſurpriſed himſelf, and we took 5000 priſoners. This intelligence is authentic. Our ſoldiers have leſs ſuffered from the ſwords of the Ruſſians, than from the want of ſubſiſtence.—They are in want of proviſions and clothes, and if not furniſhed with them, every thing is loſt. Deſertion has already commenced among them, and upwards of 3000 of them have deſerted to the enemy, almoſt famiſhed and naked.

The Directory have decreed, that there ſhall be formed between Maeſtrich and Bruſſels a new Army, to be called "The Army of the North."

There was in the night of the 24th Fructidor a meeting of a number of the members of the two Councils at the apartments of Barras, compoſed of the leaders and the men of the greateſt influence of different ſentiments. This conference had for its end mutual explanations, and to reconcile all parties.

Succours to the Batavian Army are pouring in from all quarters. 6000 French have been detached from Belgium; and the 15,000 men who were encamped at Liege, have alſo orders to march thither.

Bernadotte, the miniſter at war, has been diſmiſſed. The Directory ſay, they accept his reſignation, which he denies having given in. A number of Jacobins who were in different employments, reſigned on his diſmiſſal. He is ſucceeded by Dubois Crance.

Groups of the people continue about the palace of the Council of 500, but the armed force diſperſes them.

The Dutch gen. Daendels, on the 18th inſt. iſſued an order, that every place diſplaying the Orange flag ſhould be ſet on fire, and that the Batavian troops ſhould fire on every perſon wearing a cockade of that deſcription.

The Emperor of Ruſſia is on his way to Vienna. That monarch was expected at Limberg on the 20th inſt. He travels under the title of the Count of Moſcow. The Empreſs, the young Grand Duke and a young Princeſs will accompany him to Vienna.

Maſſena writes to the Directory from the headquarters at Lentzbourg, dated the 14th September.

Citizens Directors,

The lateſt accounts which have been tranſmitted me by generals Molitor and Mortier, inform me that the loſs of the enemy in the affairs of Glaris and Wolliſhoffen, is infinitely more conſiderable than we learn by former accounts, and that an Auſtrian general his been killed.

American News.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.

Extract of a letter from Wm. E. Hulings. Eſq' Vice Conſul of the United States at New Orleans, to the Secretary of State, dated October 18, 1799.

"Yeſterday it was determined by his majeſty's officers, that the port ſhould again be opened to neutral bottoms until his pleaſure ſhould be known."

Remarkable inſtance of Longevity.

In a ſmall village, not far from Bergen, Norway, died in October, 1797, Joſeph Surrington, in the 160th year of his age. He retained the perfect uſe of his ſenſes till the laſt hour of his life. The day before he died, he aſſembled his family, and divided his property amongſt them. He had been ſeveral times married, and left behind him a young widow and ſeveral children. His eldeſt ſon is 103, his youngeſt nine years of age.

[*Bayreuth Gaz.*

NORFOLK, November 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Martinique to his friend in this town, dated the [illegible] ult. received by the ſchooner Amiable Alert, arrived laſt evening.

"You have no doubt heard of the capture of Mr. S. in the ſchooner Richmond from your port—he was detained 30 days, owing to an embargo having taken place on account of the arreſtation of Gen. Deſfourneaux, and embarking him for France in a ſchooner which ſailed for France the 4th inſt. There are two generals appointed, one named Pellardy, to command at Port Petre, and the other named Paris to command at Baſſterre. We apprehend all is not quiet in that iſland yet nor will it be for ſome time to come—they are momently expecting the arrival of new agents from France, with ſome troops."

NEW YORK, November 27.

It is a ſingular but well atteſted fact, that within two years paſt, the ſale of Bibles has increaſed in the Northern States, beyond calculation. For ſome years before this period, the ſale was very inconſiderable. This ſurpriſing change in public opinion may be juſtly aſcribed to the alarming progreſs of French philoſophy, which had rouſed the friends of religion to [illegible], to guard the youth of our country from the ſnares of modern ſophiſtry.

By the ſhip Sally, Capt. Farrell, in 50 days from [illegible], we learn, that the ſhip Forti Captain P. Kearney, bound from Calcutta to [illegible] was loſt on the iſland of Aſcenſion on the 7th July laſt; that the doctor, chief mate, captain's clerk, and eleven men, took (by lot) the jolly boat, and landed on the iſland, and that the captain, ſecond mate, and ſeventeen men ſtaid on board, the ſhip then having nine feet water in the hold, and her rudder gone.—The above perſons who took the boat remained on the iſland for ſixty two days, living upon fiſh and fowl, without bread, during the above period, until they were relieved by the Britiſh frigate Endemyon. Sir Thomas Williams, commander. The doctor, clerk, and two of the crew, came paſſengers in the Sally, captain Farrell.

The above gentlemen inform us, that no account has been had of thoſe who remained on the wreck, and ſuppoſe they muſt have periſhed.

Extract of a letter from Captain Tombs, of the Cheſapeak, to his owners in this city, dated New-Orleans, October 21.

"On the 2d October, in lat. 23, 49, Havanna bearing S. diſtant 37 miles, at 10 o'clock A. M. the man at the maſt head deſcried a ſail coming out from the land, and bearing down upon us. At meridian we found ſhe gained upon us very faſt, and then prepared for action. At 3 P. M. I conſulted with my officers and cabin paſſengers who all agreed that it would not be prudent to hazard an action in the night, (ſhould the veſſel then in chaſe of us prove to be an enemy) and therefore concluded to ſhorten ſail and ſee who ſhe was, before dark. At half paſt four ſhe fired upon us, and hoiſted Engliſh colours, which we returned with a ſtern chaſer and hoiſted our enſign, on which ſhe immediately hoiſted the bloody flag at her fore-top maſt head. At a quarter paſt 5, ſhe came up under our ſtern—I then hailed them and enquired who they were, and where from, but could not underſtand the anſwer—they then hailed me in Engliſh and ordered me to lay my top ſails to the maſt or to abide by the conſequences. I replied that I was an American and would protect the trade. The word American was ſcarcely uttered before they gave three cheers and poured a broad ſide and volley of ſmall arms into us, which we returned and a deſperate engagement enſued, which laſted three quarters of an hour, when her quarter deck blew up, and ſhe went down ſtern foremoſt.—I immediately hove my ſhip too, and hoiſted my boat out, but unfortunately could not ſave one man.

She was a ſchooner mounting 12 or 14 guns and manned as near as I could judge, with about 85 men—we had two men wounded, one of whom died the next morning; the other is in a fair way of recovery.

My ſhip received material injury in her maſts, ſpars and rigging; the enemy having fired all kinds of combuſtibles and materials into us, ſuch as iron ſpikes, (22 inches long) ſlugs, &c."

BALTIMORE, November 20

At a joint meeting of the Upper and Lower Houſe of Delegates yeſterday, the following gentlemen were elected Governor and Council for the State of Maryland the enſuing year:

BENJAMIN OGLE, *Governor*.
Thomas Buchanan,
Arthur Shaaf,
Jonathan Wilmer, } *Council*.
James Thomas,
John Davidſon,

It has been the boaſt of the preſent age that it has carried further than any other the general principles of toleration. It is true, indeed, that religious opinions have been more freely tolerated than formerly, but there is ſome reaſon to ſuſpect, that however ſalutary the effect, the cauſe is to be found perhaps nearly as much in an indifference to religious opinions as to enlightened views. We find, however, that political intolerance has riſen in proportion as religious intolerance has abated. The Republicans of one country cannot live on amicable terms with the royaliſts of another, and the royaliſts affect to ſee no ſecurity for themſelves but in the general overthrow of republics. Hence have ariſen abſurd menaces of the French demagogues againſt Monarchy, and the frantic cruſades of Princes againſt the name and the cauſe of freedom. Thus has been laid the foundation of a new ſource of diſcord among nations independent of their claſhing intereſts, and their ambitious pretenſions. When will men become reaſonable enough to allow one another, both as a nation and individuals, to live happily on earth, and to go to Heaven in their own way!

ENGLISH NONCHALENCE.

AN officer having received a challenge, on his way to the place appointed for the rencontre, was ſeriouſly aſked by his friends, if on an occaſion which poſſibly might terminate his exiſtence he had not ſome prayer he might offer up to the Supreme Being, after ſome minutes pauſe gravely replied—"Upon my ſoul, I can't recollect any prayer, but that which our chaplain ſays before dinner—*For what we are going to receive the Lord make us truly thankful.*

ANECDOTE.

A Phyſician on board an Engliſh man of war, after being at ſea a long time, and his medicinal ſtore nearly exhauſted, made uſe of ſalt water as a remedy in all complaints among the ſailors. It happened one day that he fell overboard, and there being a great buſtle in endeavouring to catch him, the Captain coming upon deck and enquiring the cauſe of the tumult, was anſwered by a tar—"*Nothing, but our doctor has fallen into his* MEDICINE CHEST."

Night School.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to inform the Public, that he propoſes to open a NIGHT SCHOOL, in the upper Room of the Academy, on Monday, the 16th inſt. He will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography.

Terms may be known by applying to

BENJ. FRANKLIN BREWSTER.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 13th,

Regimental Orders.

Captain John Reed, Captain John Hamſher, and Captain John Smur,

ARE appointed a Court of Appeal for the Firſt Battalion, to ſit at John Reed's tavern, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Thurſday the 19th inſtant, for hearing and deciding on caſes of Abſentees, at the laſt muſter.

Captain Parchment, Captain Thompſon and Captain Anderſon,

ARE appointed a Court of Appeal for the Second Battalion, to meet at Mr. Stewart's tavern, (nine mile Run) on Friday the 20th inſt. for the above purpoſe.

By order of the Lieut. Col Comm'dt.

SAMUEL CREIGH, *Adjutant,*
2d Reg. Mil. Alleg. county

Pittſburgh, Dec. 7th 1799.

For Sale

A Donation Tract, No. 57.

CONTAINING 500 acres of excellent land lying on Shenango, a branch of Big Beaver Creek, ſurveyed for Captain *James Montgomery*

For terms, apply to

Adamſon Tannehill, eſq Pittſburgh—or
James M'Goffin,
William Mott, } Philadelphia

Dec. 14. 1799. ¶6t

ENTERED on the books of the ſubſcriber one of the wood rangers of the county of Allegheny, a brown MARE, 7 years old, about 15 hands high, trots and paces, both hind feet white, has ſome ſaddle marks, no brand perceivable, and has old ſhoes on. The owner is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek, about four miles from Pittſburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BELL.

Allegheny county, December 9, 1799.

FOUND,

ON Saturday morning, the 7th inſtant, near White's tavern, about 12 miles down the Ohio, a POCKET BOOK, containing ſundry Papers, which the owner may have on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

JOHN CALDWELL.

Huntingdon townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, December 13, 1799.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS about the 9th of November, 1799, I called on Mr. Benjamin Stokely, to ſhew me a Lot of Donation Land, in the Fifth Diſtrict, No 992—accordingly he went with me and made a ſurvey of a piece of land which he ſaid was mine, without finding any corners or lines, ſaying that there were no lines run or corners made by the former ſurveyor, for which ſervice the ſaid Stokely charged me the *moderate ſum of Sixteen Dollars*. Not ſatiſfied with his ſurvey, I applied to Mr. James Herrington, a ſurveyor, who went with me, and found both the numbered corners and lines made by the former ſurveyor—the ſurvey made by Mr Stokely was erroneous and did not include the land.

My object for having this inſerted is to guard the unwary from being impoſed on in the ſame way by Mr. Stokely, as it appears that he is entirely unacquainted with that buſineſs.

CHARLES CUMMINS.

November 26, 1799.

HUGH GIBSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general and his friends in particular, that he has commenced the FULLING BUSINESS at the mill of Mr. Thomas M'Millen on the pine fork of Peter's creek, within one mile of Mr. James M'Call's griſt mill, where he intends to carry on ſaid buſineſs in its various branches in dying and fulling, and hopes to give ſatiſfaction from his experience and attention to buſineſs.

Allegheny county, Mifflin townſhip, Nov. 19, 1799.

Whereas the ſubſcriber gave four Notes of hand to a certain John Roſenbury, but as the ſubſcriber has never received any value for them, which he can prove, he therefore gives this public information, cautioning all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as he is determined not to pay them until compelled by law.

OLIVER ROSENBURY.

Allegheny county, Nov. 22, 1799.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Yough, a dark red COW, about 8 or 9 years old, ear marked, has a white face, with brown ſpots about her eyes and noſe. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS FOREMAN.

November 15, 1799.

By virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, of the County of Allegheny, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the firſt Saturday in February next,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of unimproved land, ſituate in Moon townſhip, adjoining lands of Jonas Davis, Elias Elliott and others; being part of the REAL eſtate of *Abraham Gum*, late of ſaid county, deceaſed. Attendance will be given at ſaid time and place by

JENET GUM, *Adminiſtratrix.*

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, *Prothonotary.*

Pittſburgh, 3d Decemb. 1799. §.w3.

Pittsburgh, December

Thurſday laſt, marched from this plac der the command of Captain *David D* a detachment of upwards of 50 Recruits longing to the 10th United States Regi for Carliſle.

Mr. SEDGWICK is elected Speaker House of Repreſentatives of the United and

ISAAC WEAVER, of Green Count elected Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſent of Pennſylvania.

The ſpeech of the Preſident of the U States, to both Houſes of Congreſs, on the inſt. we received by yeſterday's mail—Time not permit to inſert it in this week's Gazette ſhall therefore, at preſent, only give that reſpecting the miſſion to France:

"Perſevering in the pacific and humane cy, which had been invariably profeſſed and cerely purſued by the Executive Authorit the United States; when indications were on the part of the French Republic, of a diſp on to accommodate the exiſting differences tween the two countries; I felt it to be my ty to prepare for meeting their advances, nomination of miniſters, upon certain conditi which the honour of our country dictated, which its moderation had given it a right to ſcribe. The aſſurances which were required the French government, previous to the dep ture of our Envoys, have been given, thro their Miniſter of Foreign Relations; and I directed them to proceed on their miſſion to Pa They have full power to conclude a treaty, ject to the conſtitutional advice and conſent the Senate. The characters of theſe gentlem are ſure pledges to their country, that nothing compatible with its honour or intereſt, nothing conſiſtent with our obligations of good faith friendſhip to any other nation will be ſtipulated

From a Correſpondent.

GOVERNOR M'KEAN in his anſwer to addreſs from ſome of the inhabitants of Yo county, ſays, "*The enemies of our glorious Revolution and happy Conſtitution, can hope for official power from me; no man ſhould ha ſhare in a Government he wiſhes to deſtroy—danger ought not to be put into the hands of an ſaſſin.*"

Theſe juſt and honourable ſentiments are truly worthy a Governor of Pennſylvania—Jacobins, this places you rather in the back ground where are your ſhort-lived hopes of promotion and power, and honour and glory, and loaves and fiſhes? Alas, how fallen!

By Yeſterday's Mail.

BOSTON, November 27.

Yeſterday arrived at Salem, the ſhip Fanny, Captain Boden, 52 days from Bilboa; A paſſenger, belonging to this town, informs us, that letters had been received there from very reſpectable ſources, acquainting, that the King of Pruſſia, in conſequence of overtures made him by the allied powers, had determined to join the coalition againſt France, and had already marched 40,000 men towards Holland, to reinſtate the Stadtholder. This meaſure was deemed of importance in Europe.

SAVANNAH, November 12.

The following was politely handed us by a friend at St. Mary's for publication.

November 2d, 1799.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived here 15 days from the Spaniſh garriſon at St. Mary's, with letters from Mr. Ellicott, the American Commiſſioner for running the boundary line. Mr. Ellicott writes, that the adventurer general William Auguſtus Bowles, had again made his appearance in that quarter.

NEW YORK, December 7.

Private letters from the continent of Europe, received in Dublin the 21ſt of September, mention as a fact univerſally believed, that a NEGOCIATION FOR PEACE is on foot between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic.——*Faulkner's Jour.*

LANCASTER, December 6.

On Friday evening arrived here, JAMES ROSS, eſq. of Pittſburgh, Senator in the Congreſs of the United States. On Saturday he was waited upon by a large and reſpectable number of his friends. An elegant dinner was prepared in honour of Mr. Ross, at the houſe [illegible] Slough, of which about 70 gentlemen partook. Mr. Ross, appeared to be in good health and ſpirits.

Michael Adams
keeps for Sale, at his houſe,
in Market-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Doctor A. Richardſon,
Coarſe and Fine Bread, Biſcuit, Cakes and Crackers,
ALSO,
Good two-year old Whiſkey by the Gallon or Barrel.

Pittſburgh, December 13.

State of Vermont.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

October 30, 1799.

SOLVED, That the General Aſſembly of he State of Vermont, do highly diſap- the Reſolutions of the General Aſſembly ginia, as being unconſtitutional in their e, and dangerous in their tendency. It gs not to the State Legiſlatures to decide e conſtitutionality of laws made by the gen- Government, this power being excluſively d in the Judiciary Courts of the Union.

at his excellency the Governor be requeſt- tranſmit a copy of this Reſolution to the utive of Virginia, to be communicated to General Aſſembly of that State.

following Reſolution paſſed the Legiſlature of rmont, on the 30th of October, in anſwer to e Reſolutions of the Legiſlature of Kentucky.

TO THE

GISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* KENTUCKY.

E have maturely conſidered your Reſolu- s of the 18th of November, 1798; as you e our opinion, you will not blame us for ng it without diſguiſe, and with deciſion.— our firſt Reſolution you obſerve, in ſubſtance "that the ſtates conſtituted the General Gov- ment, and that each ſtate as party to the pact, has an equal right to judge for itſelf, well of infractions of the Conſtitution, as the mode and meaſure of redreſs." This not be true. The old confederation it is , was formed by the State Legiſlatures, but preſent Conſtitution of the United States derived from an higher authority. The ple of the United States formed the Federal ſtitution, and not the ſtates of their Legiſla- tures. And although each ſtate is authorized propoſe amendments; yet there is a wide dif- ence between propoſing amendments to the ſtitution, and aſſuming or uſurping a power execute and controul the general Govern- nt.

In your ſecond Reſolution, you certainly miſ- ply an amendment to the Fe- ral Conſtitution, which if your conſtruction true, does ipſo facto warrant the concluſion, at as a ſtate, you have the right to declare any t of the general Government, which you ſhall em unconſtitutional, null and void. Indeed actually do declare two acts of the Congreſs the United States null and void. If as a ſtate have a right to declare two acts of the Con- ſs of the United States unconſtitutional, and therefore void, you have an equal right to de- are all their acts unconſtitutional. Suppoſe ch Legiſlature poſſeſs the power you contend for, each ſtate Legiſlature would then have the right to cauſe all the acts of Congreſs to paſs in review before them, and reject or approve at their diſcretion; and the conſequence would be that the Government of the Union in ſuch caſe falſely called general, might operate partially in ſome ſtates, and ceaſe to operate in others— would not this defeat the grand deſign of the Union?

In the 18th article of the 8th ſection of the Conſtitution, we read, "*That Congreſs ſhall have power to make* ALL *laws which ſhall be neceſſary for carrying into execution this government of the United States.*" If you enquire where is the remedy, ſhould the Congreſs of the United States violate this Conſtitution by abuſing this power? We point to the right of *Election*, to the judicial courts of the Union; and as a jury of our fellow-citizens we find the ever watchful and conſtitutional guard againſt this ſuppoſed evil.

In your third Reſolution you again ſeverely reprehend the act of Congreſs, commonly called the Sedition Act; if we poſſeſſed the power you aſſume to cenſure the acts of the general Government, we could not conſiſtently, condemn the Sedition Act as unconſtitutional, becauſe our own Conſtitution guards the freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs in terms as explicit as that of the United States—yet long before the exiſtence of the Federal Conſtitution we enacted laws which are ſtill in force againſt ſedition, inflicting ſeverer penalties than this act of Congreſs; and altho' the freedom of ſpeech and of the preſs are declared to be unalienable, in our bill of Rights, yet the railer againſt the civil magiſtrate, and the blaſphemer of his Maker, are expoſed to grievous puniſhment; and no one has been heard to complain that theſe laws infringe our State Conſtitution. Our State laws alſo protect the citizen in his good name and if the ſlanderer publiſh his libel, he is not in a criminal proſecution, indulged as by the act of Congreſs, in giving the truth of the libel in exculpatory evidence. Thus accuſtomed to conſtrue our own Conſtitution, you will readily conceive that we acquieſce in a ſimilar conſtruction of the Conſtitution of the United States.

In your fourth Reſolution you declare the Alien Act to be of no force and not law; that Congreſs have in paſſing that law, aſſumed a power not delegated by the Conſtitution, and thereby deprived the Alien of certain conſtitutional Rights. We ever conſidered the Conſtitution of the United States was made for the benefit of our own citizens, we never conjectured that aliens were any party of the federal compact; we never knew that aliens had any rights among us, except what they derive from the law of Nations, and the right of hoſpitality, which give them a right to remain in any country where in ſafety—ſubjects them to puniſhment if diſobedient, and to be driven away, if ſuſpected of deſigns injurious to the public welfare.

The conſtruction of the Conſtitution which prohibits Congreſs from paſſing laws to prevent emigration until the year 1808, in your fifth Reſolution, is certainly erroneous. This clauſe, we ever apprehend, had for its object *Negro Slaves*, and to give it any other conſtruction, would be to infer that Congreſs after the year 1808, ſhould have power to put a capitation tax upon every alien, who ſhould come to reſide among us. This idea is too inhoſpitable to be admitted by a generous and free people.

In your ſixth Reſolution you alledge, that the Preſident is veſted with a dangerous power, that by his ſimple order, he may remove a ſuſpected alien. We conceive that the Preſident of the United States as the head of our Government, poſſeſſes the beſt means of knowing the emiſſaries of our enemies, and we have the fulleſt confidence in his uſing his power and knowledge for the public good. You ſay that an alien has a conſtitutional Right to a trial by jury, to be informed of the nature and cauſe of the accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt him, and to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour, and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence. If an alien reſident among us commit a crime, he may indeed be tried by a jury of the country to which he owes local allegiance; but by what law ſhall a man be tried by jury for ſuſpicion? If our country were threatened with invaſion, a thouſand ſpies might be ſent to ſpy out our weakneſs, and prepare bad men to aſſiſt, and weak men to ſubmit to the enemy. Do not the common principles of ſelf-defence enable a government to arreſt ſuch emiſſaries, and ſend them from the country if only ſuſpected of deſigns hoſtile to the public ſafety? if not, ſhould ſome foreign invader approach our coaſt with a powerful fleet and army, thoſe aliens would have a conſtitutional right to a trial by jury.

In your laſt Reſolution you ſay, "That confidence is every where the parent of deſpotiſm: free government is founded on jealouſy, and not on confidence." This is a ſentiment palpably erroneous, and hoſtile to the ſocial nature of man—the experience of ages evinces, that the reverſe is true—and that jealouſy is the meaneſt paſſion of narrow minds, and tends to deſpotiſm—and that honeſty always begets confidence—while thoſe who are diſhoneſt themſelves are moſt apt to ſuſpect others.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 11. 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Purſuant to the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 1ſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "ſervices, and for the ſociety of United Bre- "thren for propagating the goſpel among "the Heathen;" and the Act ſupplementary to the ſaid recited Act paſſed on the ſecond day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after deſcribed namely, "beginning at the north weſt corner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips, and running thence fifty miles due ſouth, along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges;—thence due weſt to the main branch of the Sciota river; thence up the main branch of the ſaid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croſſes the ſame—thence along the ſaid boundary line to the Tuſcarawas branch of the Muſkingum river at the croſſing place above Fort Lawrence—thence down the ſaid river to the point where a line run due weſt from the place of beginning, will interſect the ſaid river; then along the line ſo run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townſhips of five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of townſhips, and that plats and ſurveys of the ſaid townſhips and fractional parts of townſhips are depoſited in the offices of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and Surveyor General, for the inſpection of all perſons concerned.

II.

The holders of ſuch warrants as have been or ſhall be granted for military ſervices performed during the late war, are required to preſent the ſame to the Regiſter of the Treaſury at ſome time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, for the purpoſe of being regiſtered; No regiſter will however be made of any leſs quantity than a quarter townſhip, or four thouſand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be preſented and regiſtered in manner aforeſaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thouſand eight hundred, will immediately after the ſaid day, be determined by lot, in the mode preſcribed by the act firſt recited.

IV.

The holders of regiſtered warrants, ſhall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location ſhall be determined by lot as aforeſaid, perſonally or by their agents, deſignate in writing at the office of the Regiſter of the Treaſury, the particular quarter townſhips elected by them reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holders as ſhall not deſignate their locations on the ſaid day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch warrants to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military ſervices ſufficient to cover one or more quarter townſhips or tracts of four thouſand acres each, ſhall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the firſt day of January 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid warrants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military ſervices, which ſhall not be regiſtered and located before the firſt day of January 1802, are by the ſupplementary act of Congreſs herein before recited, paſſed on the ſecond day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

BLANKS
(*A Variety*)
For ſale at this printing-office.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

WAS delivered to the poſt maſter here, in the poſt office, on the evening of Tueſday the 27th paſt, a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No 4320, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thouſand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleaſants, and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been ſuppreſſed in a poſt office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither ſtopped, moleſted nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requeſted to watch the circulation of ſaid notes and ſtop them: and any perſon giving ſuch information as will lead us to our money, ſhall have five hundred dollars reward, and no queſtions aſked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburgh, Virginia, 9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requeſted to publiſh the above, and we will pay.
W & S.

Fredericksburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertiſement publiſhed laſt Tueſday by Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertiſement ſeems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following ſtatement of facts, which I can ſupport by teſtimony, will at once remove the impreſſion of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjuſt publication.

Mr. Swann, of the houſe of Wilſon and Swann came to the poſt office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult and he delivered me a letter. I aſked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his preſence (as he ſaid ſome conſiderable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as uſual, and ſent from this office.

How Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann came by their information that the letter was ſuppreſſed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Thoſe Printers in the United States who publiſh Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann's advertiſement, will be ſo obliging as to inſert the above, and apply for payment to W. W.

Public Entertaiment.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his former cuſtomers, travellers, and the public in general, that he has lately removed from Stoyſtown, to the town of Somerſet, on the glade road, where he has opened a commodious TAVERN, at the ſign of the WAGGON, adjoining the centre ſquare, and has on hand, and intends keeping a conſtant ſupply of the BEST LIQUORS and all other neceſſary articles of entertainment: to partake which, he invites the public to COME and STAY.

JOHN WEBSTER.

Somerſet, 4th November, 1799.

N. B. The tavern heretofore occupied by the ſubſcriber in Stoyſtown, is now in the poſſeſſion of George Graham, where travellers and others may be entertained as uſual.

6w J. W.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Military Land Warrants,

by the ſubſcriber.—Thoſe who hold warrants of any number of acres under four thouſand, are by a law of the United States deprived of locating them, and after December 1801, all warrants iſſued for military ſervices are for ever barred.

A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Pittſburgh, November 12, 1799. tf.

Five Thouſand Acres

Virginia military land Warrants

to be ſold between the Sciota and Miami Rivers, [illegible], a great bargain.

Inquire at the office of Pittſburgh Gazette.

Nov. 7, 1799. tf

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the ſaid State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt of September next, incluſive, and that the ſubſcribers, authorized by law, will ſit as a Board at ſaid Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unſatiſfied claims already filed, as well as thoſe which may be filed on or before the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

Unſeated Lands.

THE owners of Unſeated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennſylvania, are hereby notified, that unleſs the Taxes due on ſaid Lands for the Years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798 are paid into the hands of JOHN WILKINS, *Eſquire, County Treaſurer, on or before the 20th day of February next, they will be advertiſed for ſale as the law directs.*

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING, } *Commiſſioners.*
JAMES ROBINSON,

Pittſburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m.

LOST,

LAST Evening in the Borough of Pittſburgh on the road to Montour's run, a BOND *given by Alexander Fowler to Robert Clark for Nine Hundred and Fifty dollars, dated the* [illegible] *day of December 1797. Whoever finds it and delivers to the Printer of this Gazette, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward.* *November 7, 1799*

N. B. *Payment being ſtopped it can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner.*

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the ſign of the Green Tree, near the centre of ſaid Town, where Travellers and others may be ſupplied with every thing neceſſary for their accommodation, and ſupplies for their journey thro the wilderneſs.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

Gabriel Dubac,

HAS as uſual, for Sale, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c. Alſo, a quantity of excellent LEAD, all of which he offers for ſale at the moſt reduced prices.

He offers for ſale the HOUSE he now occupies, on moderate terms, for approved country produce.

Pittſburgh, November 8, 1799. 9.

Public Notice.

THE ſubſcriber having explored the Land laid off for ſatisfying the Warrants due to *Officers and Soldiers*, who ſerved in the war between the United States of America and Great Britain—propoſes to locate WARRANTS to the beſt advantage, on being allowed a reaſonable compenſation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not leſs than 4000 acres can be regiſtered or located, he will receive any number of Warrants leſs than that amount, and claſs them with others, ſo as to make up the quantity required.

HE ALSO

Propoſes to attend on the Land immediately after locating, and ſhew any ſection to which he may be employed.

Letters or Warrants addreſſed to Alexander Addiſon, eſquire, *Pittſburgh*, or Mr Alexander M'Laughlin, merchant, Pittſburgh, until the 1ſt day of February next, or to the ſubſcriber at Waſhington, (Pennſylvania) any time previous to the 17th December—and from that day until the 12th day of February next, at the poſt office, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

November 16, 1799. 1.F 11f

Three Shillings and Nine Pence

a gallon will be allowed for a few barrels of good WHISKEY, in exchange for Salt at Three and an half dollars per buſhel, by

DENNY & BEELEN

Pittſburgh, November 28, 1799.

The Perſon

WHO has lately abſconded, and left two of his neareſt relations reſponſible for him as ſpecial bail, in a cauſe wherein above the ſum of 8000 dollars has been recovered againſt him, is informed, that if he will return and exonerate his bail, they will overlook his paſt conduct— and they have no doubt of his meeting with lenience from his creditors, as, in addition to their aſſiſtance, will enable him ſoon to commence buſineſs in ſome other place, with a proſpect of future ſucceſs. His Bail flatter themſelves, he will not heſitate to return and ſurrender himſelf, when he is informed, that they will both be ſubject to impriſonment, if he does not relieve them. If they do not hear of or from him in one month from this date, they will be under the neceſſity of purſuing and advertiſing him throughout America and Europe. They will render his character ſo infamous that he will not be able to find a reſting place— they will uſe every power which the laws of civilized countries have provided for the relief of bail, to arreſt him, and bring him back to this ſtate.

New York, September 24, 1799.

N. B. The Printers throughout the United States will eſſentially ſerve two fellow citizens who will be ruined, if the above advertiſement has not the deſired effect, by giving this a place in their reſpective papers.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at this place, on the night of the 17th inſt. JACOB HICKS, a ſoldier in the 10th regiment of United States Infantry, a German, born in Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania, 30 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, ſandy hair, had on an old ſlouch hat, jacket and trowſers, and a ſoldier's ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter and delivers him to me at this place, or to any officer in the army of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH M'KINNEY, Capt.
10th U. S. Regt.

Pittſburgh, November 27, 1799.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and [illegible], merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is indebted. This is therefore to forewarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber, reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authorized to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GA

Pittſburgh, December 24, 179